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Cultural heritage policy in the NL

- "... involves not only maintaining it but also making it accessible, learning about it, and utilising it in the further development of our country" (RCE 2015)
- "It is **not always** financially and functionally **possible** to preserve monuments **unchanged**....New uses can both foster the use of a monument and strengthen its position within society." (RCE 2012)

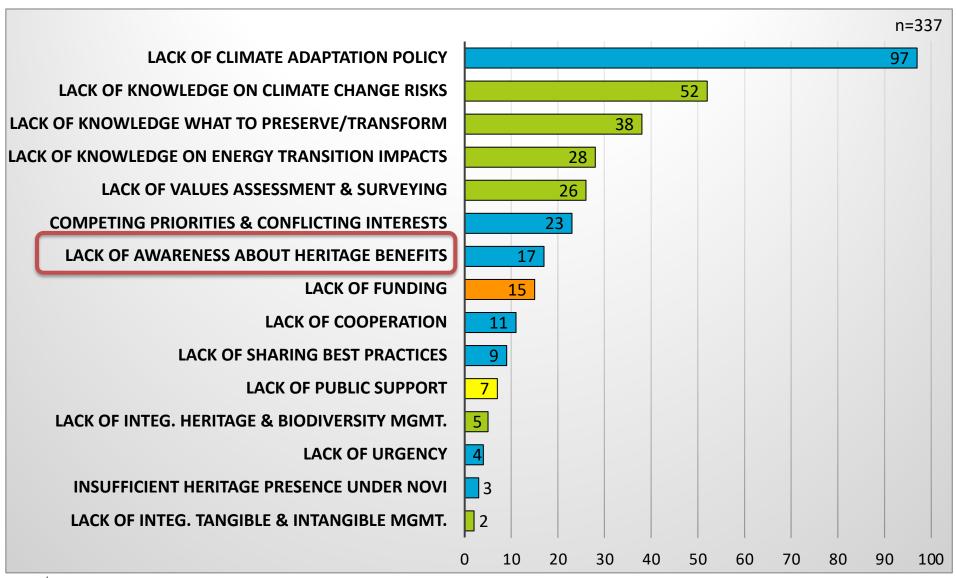


Benefits of cultural heritage

- ☐ Final outputs, in the form of services or products, from heritage asset that directly contributes to a wide range of stakeholders and communities
- ☐ Limited knowledge on social groups' perceptions and views of multiple heritage benefits to support current and future climate change adaptation and mitigation actions



Identified policy barriers in the NL







CH benefits for climate change actions

Informational

Social

Economic

Aesthetic

Environmental

Technical know-how

Traditional knowledge

Cultural identity

Collective memory

Social cohesion

Sense of belonging

Adaptive reuse

Tourism

Appealing living and business environ.

Carbon reduction (retrofit)



CH benefits for climate change actions











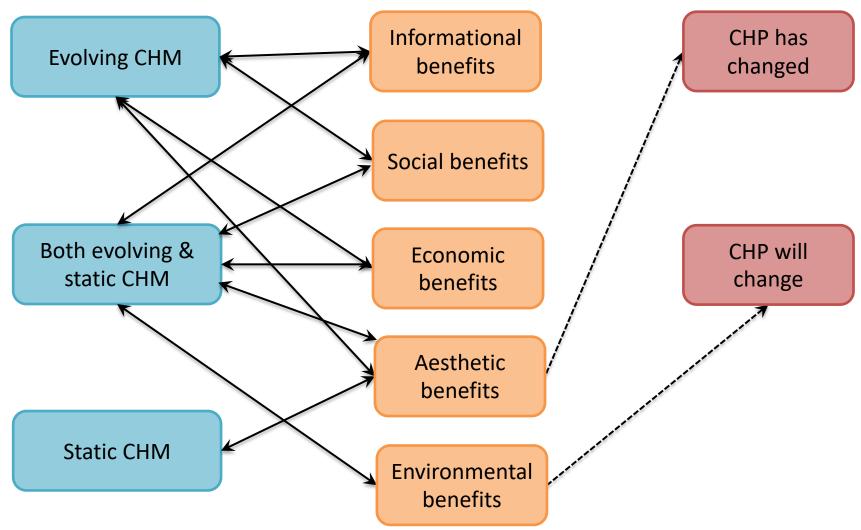


Evolving and transforming CH policy

- Transformative nature of diverse CH through adaptive reuse, reinterpretation, changing social and cultural groups' values
- Critical requirement for more resilient CHM
- Loss of specific CH characteristics is inevitable outcome of "living heritage"
- Current CHM already influenced by climate policy -> new regulations and standards
 - installation of solar thermal or photovoltaic panels on historic buildings, construction of wind turbines across historic landscapes, transformation of mills for green energy



Evolving and transforming CH policy





References

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